

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1783.

LONDON, October 10.

It appears that admiral Graves, who had the charge of the homeward bound Jamaica convoy, kept a very northward course, to avoid the enemy's cruisers, which he apprehended might be detached to intercept and pick up the tardy ships of the convoy. His flag was flying on board the *Ramilles* from her departure from Jamaica to the moment it was found necessary to quit her, for the preservation of the lives of her crew. She lost her masts on the 10th of last month in a violent gale of wind, and continued ungovernable till the 19th, when she was abandoned and left sinking. She was then in lat. 42. 30. north, long. 17. west. A number of ships of the convoy were observed foundering between the 13th and 19th of September, though most of the crews were saved.

Every day furnishes us with fresh advices of the melancholy effects of the violent storm which the Jamaica fleet met with off the banks of Newfoundland. Yesterday intelligence was received of the *Anne*, captain Therrin, for London, and the *Mentor*, captain Whiteley, for Liverpool, having foundered; their respective crews were saved, but we are sorry to find upwards of thirty persons perished on board the *Dutton*, old Indianman, several of whom were officers, and some French prisoners. Upwards of thirty sail belonging to this fleet are yet unaccounted for.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, October 2.

"Monday, October 7. The merchantmen arrived yesterday here from Jamaica, are as follows: the *London*, the *Otley*, *Diana*, *Peter*, *Bellona*, *Medford*, *Ashley*, *Prince George*, *Jamaica Planter*, *Friendship*, *Lady Taylor*, *St. Anne's Planter*, and *British Hero*.

"The accounts brought by these ships are truly melancholy; the gale of wind, the 16th ult. in lat. 42. 30. long. 43. 33. caused a general dispersion, and proved fatal to some of the men of war and merchantmen. The *Ramilles*, 74, admiral Graves, captain Moriarty, after having lost all her masts, and thrown all her guns over-board in the night, was providentially, in the morning of the 17th of September, in this distressed condition, in the middle of the foregoing merchantmen, masters of which, at great hazard, saved all the crew, except those lost when the masts and yards went by the board. Captain Moriarty, and 200 of the crew, are arrived here. Just after they left the *Ramilles*, she went down.

"The *Centaur*, 74, lost all her masts, rudder, and bowsprit, and was left under the care of the *Ville de Paris*, which weathered the gale surprisingly, having only carried away a top-sail-yard; it was feared the *Centaur* must be scuttled or burnt, as her situation was very dreadful."

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"At a meeting held the 29th of September, at the French minister's, there were present Messrs. Fitzherbert and Oswald, on the part of Great-Britain; Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay, from America; the count d'Aranda, ambassador from Spain; and M. de Bernabode, and another person, from Holland; who all produced their credentials from their respective courts, fully authorizing them to treat, and to settle the preliminaries of a general peace. These ambassadors are to meet again in a few days."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, September 11.

"On Tuesday Mr. Adams, the American minister, had a conference with the States General, when the treaty of amity and commerce between the thirteen United States of America and this republic was signed by their high mightinesses."

"Oct. 12. It was yesterday confidently reported, that advices were received from Paris, dated on Sunday last, which positively assert, that the siege of Gibraltar was raised. This important intelligence was received on Thursday evening, by a nobleman at the west end of the town."

The nobleman alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, is the right honourable the earl of Shelburne.

So confident was the duc de Crillon of taking Gibraltar, in consequence of the grand attack by sea and land, that in the last summons he sent general Elliott to surrender, he warned him, that if his resistance should be obstinate, he could not possibly answer for the impetuosity of his soldiers, whose fury he was afraid he should not be able to restrain, if they were driven to the necessity of storming; the general, however, was inflexible, and Crillon's tone is somewhat lowered since the 13th of September.

It was said yesterday, with great confidence, that lord Keppel had resigned his office as first lord of the admiralty, and that a commission had passed the great seal, appointing lord Howe his successor. It was further said, that lord Keppel was to officiate until the return of lord Howe from Gibraltar.

"Oct. 13. Yesterday morning some letters were received from Ireland, which contain an account of the transports there, having nearly finished their lading of provisions, would sail for America as soon as the convoy is ready."

"Oct. 14. The *Medway* is arrived with four East-India ships under her convoy."

The *Mediator* man of war, has taken and brought into Plymouth, three large store ships intended for Brazil.

The complexion of the French letters received on Saturday, are such as place it beyond a doubt, that

the court are more than ever inclined to peace, since their late letters from the East-Indies and the success of the Spaniards at Gibraltar. As our court are now in the mood for peace, it is probable they will not let an opportunity slip of putting an end to a war, the complexion of which changes very visibly in favour of England.

Lord Cornwallis is appointed to the chief command in the East-Indies.

The count d'Artois, brother to the French king, arrived at Paris from the siege of Gibraltar about the 11th of October.

Sir Edward Hughes was preparing to depart on an important expedition, supposed against the Dutch East-India settlements.

The price of three per cent. consols stock, on the 17th of October was 58 and an eighth.

By authentic letters received on Saturday from India we are informed, that Hyder Ally, at length tired of the various defeats and repulses his legions have met with, and finding his interest declining with the country powers, has made overtures of peace, which it is said will be acceded to by the East-India company.

The late good news from India has entirely dispelled every doubt previously entertained for our Asiatic settlements, by the proprietors of India stock and the nation in general.

"Oct. 15. It is generally understood at the west end of the town, that the loan for the ensuing year will be proposed to the public soon after the meeting of parliament, and that the first payment will be made early in the month of January."

The Dutch, who treated the court of London so haughtily a very short time ago, have been obliged to make the most abject concessions to the Danes; and are still sinking more and more in their language by every courier that is dispatched to Copenhagen.

The Parisians express great antipathy at the ideas of peace, with which all the English papers are crowded, especially as they have no opinion that any negotiation will take place till the end of another campaign.

It may be said that times are changed in favour of America, since the year 1776, upon which it is to be observed, that from the great support rebellion received in our own tenets, the colonies perfuted in their determination to shake off the British government, and gained some important advantages in the field; but if it be alleged, that at the time Mr. Fox was in office, the provinces were in a state to prosecute the war with vigour, or indeed to support it with a chance of success, for another campaign, we directly appeal to the rebel accounts, describing their own necessities and impoverished state, as an incontrovertible evidence of the contrary. The address of the loyalists to the British commissioners at New-York, published lately in this paper, states the miserable situation of the colonies, and laments that, at a moment when we had the fairest prospect of bringing them once more under the dominion of England, a vicious system in the cabinet at home should, in a moment, blast all their hopes. However, the public will soon be officially informed on this very important subject, as Sir Guy Carleton's dispatches are shortly expected. He will truly inform us respecting the temper and condition of the colonies, and from thence the people will be enabled to judge, with tolerable precision, what species of reward Mr. Fox is entitled to for the services he has done his country.

"Oct. 16. The pensions of American refugees are stopped, by order of his majesty, till a new act can be made, which shall exclude those who have too long been undeclared objects of Great-Britain's charity. Mr. chancellor Pitt is to have the arrangement of this business."

This day it was reported on change, that the *Ville de Paris* was seen by a Portuguese vessel, which is arrived at Ostend, bearing away for Lisbon.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

On Wednesday arrived a brig in twenty-two days from St. Kitts; by her we have advice, that two days before the last that island, a gentleman, whose veracity was relied upon, arrived there from Antigua, and brought intelligence, that a frigate or sloop of war had arrived at St. Lucia, with dispatches from lord Howe, giving an account of his lordship's arrival at Gibraltar, on the 4th of October last, with thirty-seven sail of the line, five fifty-gun ships, some frigates, and about two hundred transports, store ships and victuallers, which had effectually relieved that garrison.

A gazette extraordinary was published at St. Lucia, on the receipt of lord Howe's dispatches, and the gentleman who brought the news to St. Kitts declared, that he had read it; it contained a detail of the operations of the besieged and besiegers from the 15th of September last. The sad disaster which happened to the land and sea armaments of France and Spain, employed before Gibraltar, on the 13th of that month, we have already given the best accounts we could obtain. We have now the pleasure to learn through the before mentioned channel, that, on the 2d of October last, the combined army, who had been melancholy spectators of the destruction of their floating batteries and gun-boats, on which their most sanguine hopes of reducing the place were founded, hearing of the near approach of lord Howe's fleet, and that their own boasted armada had shrunk into Cadiz, to avoid falling in its way, made a desperate effort to storm the British lines; the attacks of the assailants were extremely spirited, and,

although repulsed on the 2d, they renewed them on the 3d, when convinced of their inability to make any impression they finally retired, leaving about four thousand men at the flower of the French and Spanish armies, dead upon the isthmus which connects the peninsula of Gibraltar to the main.

Lord Howe, upon his arrival in the bay of Gibraltar, took a large Spanish floating battery, mounted with brass cannon, which carried balls of 68 pounds. It was a 64 cut down.

It is said that among the slain, found before the lines of Gibraltar, after the late assault, were a number of Spanish grandees, and French noblesse.

The French fleet which lately arrived in the West-Indies, we are informed, consisted of four sail of the line and the same number of frigates, having transports under their convoy with 4000 troops on board. Two sail of the line, three frigates, and 1500 troops were destined for Martinique, and two sail of the line, one frigate, and 1500 troops for Cape Francois.

On Wednesday was sent in here the rebel privateer brig *Scammel*, belonging to Bolton, prize to some of his majesty's ships.

His majesty's copper-bottomed sloop of war *Drake*, with dispatches from Quebec, arrived here on Wednesday.

CHATHAM, December 18.

Copy of a letter from count de Vergennes to general Washington, dated at Versailles the 29th of July, 1782.

SIR,

IT is not in quality of a king, the friend and ally of the United States (though with the knowledge and consent of his majesty) that I now have the honour to write to your excellency. It is as a man of sensibility, and a tender father, who feels all the force of paternal love, that I take the liberty to address to your excellency, my earnest solicitations in favour of a mother and a family in tears. Her situation seems the more worthy of notice, on our part, as it is to the humanity of a nation, at war with her own, that she has recourse, for what she ought to receive from the impartial justice of her own generals.

I have the honour to enclose your excellency a copy of a letter which Mrs. Aigill has just wrote me. I am not known to her, nor was I acquainted that her son was the unhappy victim, destined by lot to expiate the odious crime that a formal denial of justice obliges you to revenge. Your excellency will not read this letter without being extremely affected; it had that effect upon the king and queen, to whom I communicated it. The goodness of their majesties' hearts induce them to desire, that the inquietudes of an unfortunate mother may be calmed, and her tenderness reassured. I feel, Sir, that there are cases where humanity itself exacts the most extreme rigour; perhaps the one now in question may be of the number; but allowing reprisals to be just, it is not less horrid to those who are the victims; and the character of your excellency is too well known for me not to be persuaded that you desire nothing more than to be able to avoid the disagreeable necessity.

There is one consideration, Sir, which, though it is not decisive, may have an influence on your resolution; captain Aigill is doubtless your prisoner, but he is among those whom the arms of the king contributed to put into your hands at York town. Although this circumstance does not operate as a safeguard, it however justifies the interest I permit myself to take in this affair. It is in your power, Sir, to consider and have regard to it, you will do what is very agreeable to their majesties; the danger of young Aigill, the tears, the despair of his mother, affect them sensibly; and they will see with pleasure the hope of consolation shine out for those unfortunate people.

In seeking to deliver Mr. Aigill from the fate which threatens him, I am far from engaging you to seek another victim; the pardon, to be perfectly satisfactory, must be entire. I do not imagine it can be productive of any bad consequences. If the English general has not been able to punish the horrible crime you complain of, in so exemplary a manner as he should, there is reason to think he will take the most efficacious measures to prevent the like in future.

I sincerely wish, Sir, that my intercession may meet success; the sentiment which dictates it, and which you have not ceased to manifest on every occasion, assures me that you will not be indifferent to the prayers and to the tears of a family which has recourse to your clemency through me. It is rendering homage to your virtue to implore it. I have the honour to be, with the most perfect consideration, Sir, yours, &c.

Signed, DS. VERGENNES.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Aigill to count de Vergennes, dated London, July 12, 1782.

SIR,

IF the politeness of the French court will permit an application of a stranger, there can be no doubt but one in which all the tender feelings of an individual can be interested, will meet with a favourable reception from a nobleman, whose character does honour not only to his own country, but to human nature. The subject, Sir, on which I presume to implore your assistance, is too heart-piercing for me to dwell on, and common sense has, most probably, informed you of it; it therefore renders the painful task unnecessary. My son, (an only son) as dear as he is brave, amiable as he is deserving, to be so, only nineteen, a prisoner up-

der articles of capitalation of York-town, is now confined in America, an object of retaliation. Shall an innocent suffer for the guilty? Represent to yourself, Sir, the situation of a family under these circumstances, surrounded as I am by objects of distress; distracted with fear and grief; no words can express my feeling or paint the scene. My husband given over by his physicians, a few hours before the news arrived, and not in a state to be informed of the misfortune; my daughter seized with a fever and delirium, raving about her brother, and without one interval of reason, save to hear heart-alleviating circumstances. Let your feelings, Sir, suggest and plead for my inexpressible misery. A word from you, like a voice from Heaven, will save us from distraction and wretchedness. I am well informed general Washington reveres your character; say but to him you wish my son to be released, and he will restore him to his distracted family, and render him to happiness. My son's virtue and bravery will justify the deed. His honour, Sir, carried him to America. He was born to affluence, independence, and the happiest prospects. Let me again supplicate your goodness; let me respectfully implore your high intercession; in behalf of innocence, in the cause of justice, of humanity; that you would, Sir, dispatch a letter to general Washington, from France, and favour me with a copy of it, to be sent from hence. I am sensible of the liberty I take in making this request; but I am sensible that whether you comply with it or not, you will pity the distress that suggests it; your humanity will drop a tear on the fault and efface it. I will pray that Heaven may grant you may never want the comfort it is in your power to bestow on

AS GILL.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

We can, from good authority, inform our readers that a commission has passed the great seal of Great-Britain, authorizing Mr. Richard Oswald of the city of London, to treat with the United States of America, or their commissioners, in the general negotiation for a peace at Paris. A copy of this commission was yesterday morning read in congress.

When the Danz frigate left France, a report prevailed that the British settlement of Madras, in the East-Indies, had been taken by Hyder Ally's troops, assisted by the French forces in that quarter.

By several late arrivals from the West-Indies, we have great reason to suppose that the count d'Estaing will shortly make his appearance in that quarter, at the head of a very respectable naval force.

Extract of a letter from Rochfort, dated October 24.

"We have not lately had any very satisfactory news from Gibraltar, the English having kept up a firing with red hot bullets against the floating batteries; but we are in expectation of hearing better news, the English fleet having been dispersed; 28 of their vessels are in the Channel, pursued by 46 of the combined fleet, and by a good manoeuvre they may destroy or take them, they having no port to retire to for refuge."

Extract of a letter from London, dated August 31, 1783.

"I flattered myself for some months past, that by this day an happy and lasting peace would have been effected between this country and America, as I well know our present ministry have every wish, and shew every disposition for that desirable purpose."

"The independency of America is absolutely agreed on in council; I (as one of a committee of merchants trading to America) was told so by lord Shelburne himself a few days ago."

"The ports of Calais and Dover are open, and messengers passing daily, on the purport of a general congress meeting for terminating the war, of which all the powers in Europe seem to be heartily tired."

Dec. 26. We are told Mr. Oswald's commission is dated the 21st of September; that when the frigate Danz left France, the negotiations of peace seemed in a good train; one of the grand obstacles being got over, by the British court giving their commissioners power to meet and treat with a commissioner or commissioners from THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ANNAPOLIS, January 3.

From the Paris gazette of October 10.

"It is still firmly believed that peace is now nearer than ever, notwithstanding all the preparations to the contrary; the necessity of putting an end to the public calamities is not, it is said, less felt in France and Spain than in England."

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 12th day of February last.

	Dollars.	cents.
December 19,	Received 9,724	78
31,	959	70
	30,684	58
BENJAMIN HARWOOD,		
Receiver of continental taxes for Maryland.		

SHADES, December 25, 1783.

TO UTOPIUS IN UTOPIA.

YOUR last was duly received. We have ethereal messengers, who often pass and repass to your country, as well as to all parts of your globe. They often bring us an account of what is doing among you mortals, which is an indulgence granted to those heroes and statesmen who acted from a good conscience, and still have an inclination to be informed of what is doing on earth. Our informant brought us a good deal of intelligence from your state, which I shall recount in substance, after noticing the most material parts of your letter. That such of the human race, who happen to be blessed with abundance of the good things of the world, should think themselves superior to others who are not so, is no new thing; it has ever been the case since mankind first formed themselves into societies. To be rich, is to be in the road to power; to be in power, commands respect; and from thence the greatest

tyrannies have proceeded. Republican governments have always endeavoured to guard against too much power being in the hands of any one man or set of men; and to this alone they owe their existence. That old women in breeches are to be found in all countries, is most certain. Yours, perhaps, may be the most extraordinary instance of the kind. But to our messenger's intelligence. Your army has not been paid any thing for upwards of two years; they have hitherto continued in service. Can it be expected they will continue in your service on the same terms? The answer is plain. You have good men among you of amiable characters in private life, but they are detestable politicians. To be ruined by good men, because they know not what they are about, is as bad, if not worse, than being ruined by the common enemy. Too many of your delegates court popularity on false principles; some by voting against taxes, altogether, others by refusing your tax bills from the mode of payment and collection. The meanest men among you know, that war cannot be carried on without a heavy expence. They also know, that this expence cannot be paid without taxation. Your mode has always been to raise taxes in kind, but seldom hath amounted to one half in substance. By this method, in the course of six years, you are upwards of three years in arrears. This accounts for your army's getting nothing except victuals, and now and then a few cloaths, tho' many of your soldiers have been several times quite naked. Are you determined to blunder on at this rate to your utter ruin? I hope not. Permit me to give you a few words of advice. Turn out those delegates who neglect to attend their duty, or are the cause of any unnecessary expence. Put men into their places who will not idle away a single moment, but attend punctually during a whole session. Let your taxes in future be laid in such a manner as to yield substantial revenue. Let them not be higher than you can pay; and when collected, let equal distribution be made to all public creditors, in proportion to their claims, giving your army, for they certainly deserve it, the preference. This mode of proceeding, if strictly followed, would quiet the minds of all good men; and as the times bear very hard upon nine tenths of your people, those who are public creditors, at least a majority of them, would be content with any proportion of their claims that you are able to give them under an impartial distribution. Thus by slow degrees you might recover your past blunders. To proceed in the manner you have done heretofore, must end in your utter ruin; which heaven avert. With sincerest wishes for the prosperity of your commonwealth, I remain yours, &c.

EDMOND LUDLOW.

Baltimore-town, December 26, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Allen's coffee-house, in Baltimore town, at 12 o'clock, on the 8th day of January,

THAT large and commodious lot of ground where the subscriber now lives, whereon is a large and convenient brick dwelling house, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, and a passage through the whole, a very convenient large kitchen two stories high, warehouse, smoke-house, dairy, and other necessary buildings, all of brick; and a good garden; the lot is about 130 feet front in Front-street, and about 200 feet back in short-street to the water. One fourth of the money to be in hand, another fourth in nine months, and the remainder in four years with interest, on giving bond with security.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, at the coffee-house in Annapolis, on Saturday the 25th of this instant; for the purpose of paying the debts of Mr. Elie Vallette, deceased, SEVERAL NEGROES, consisting of negro women, a lad, and children.

By accounts left by the deceased, there appears to be in the hands of several gentlemen, both of the eastern and western shore, a number of the Deputy Commissioners Guide, unaccounted for; we beg those gentlemen will be so obliging as to render an account as soon as convenient, and where the books are not sold they may be returned, when an opportunity offers to do it without incurring an expence.

ELIZ. VALLETTE, executrix,
WILL. BROGDEN, } executors.
THO. HARWOOD, }

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is situated very conveniently near the water.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years old. She can milk, wash, and spin, is good humoured, perfectly honest, remarkably healthy, and has had the small-pox.

JOHN RIDOUT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cecil and Kent counties intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly at their next session, to pass a law for erecting a new county out of part of Kent and Cecil counties, and calling the same Smallwood county.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel Alexander Howard Magruder, late of Prince George's county, deceased, for either former or late dealings with him at his store or otherwise, are requested immediately to settle the same. Those indebted on bond or other obligation, who cannot make payment, must renew them and pay the interest due thereon; and those indebted on open account, it is expected will either make payment, or give their bonds for the same, without delay. For the convenience of all concerned, attendance will be given at the deceased's late store-house by Mr. Henry Truman Compton, who will have the books and papers in his care, and has sufficient authority from us to settle and collect the balances due thereon. All persons also who have just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted by

JANE MAGRUDER, administratrix,
WILLIAM MAGRUDER, administrator.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeiters have appeared of notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant, which notes are signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelph. There were some notes of the same kind for fifty and some for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have been yet discovered. The counterfeiters are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehension that such arts would be practised, I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment. There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the public are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper plate, and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

WANTED, for an overseer, a single man of a sober and honest character, who will be allowed great encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, near Annapolis.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

To be sold, two or three negro girls, about 14 or 15 years of age, healthy and fit for work.

December 23, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that a certain John B. Howard did, on the 7th of November, 1783, give a bond unto us the subscribers, to convey, by a lawful deed of conveyance, in trust, on or before the 25th day of December, 1783, all the lands devised to him by his father, Henry Howard, viz. Pleasant Ridge, Windsor Sale-guard, and all the lands he had of Levin Lawrence, as also all the said John B. Howard's personal estate, excepting a mare and colt, free and clear from all incumbrances by debts or otherwise; he having made a reserve of 490 acres of land, purchased by him of colonel John Dorsey, for the specific purpose of paying his debts, after which the remainder to go to the said John B. Howard's own private use, as a competency; the other part of his estate to be conveyed in trust, to be for the use and benefit of his wife and children, as is mentioned in the bond: A separation between him and his wife having taken place, on the 21st instant, December, 1783, a demand was made by us to have a deed executed agreeable to the tenor of the bond, which the said John B. Howard refused executing; if the said John B. Howard shall sell to any person or persons the 490 acres of land reserved, the debts due from him are first to be paid, as no part of the estate to be conveyed in trust is to be liable, and agreeable to the tenor of the bond he cannot sell any part of the personal estate.

STEPHEN BOONE,
JOHN DORSEY.

To be SOLD, at Newington Rope-walk, near Annapolis, on Tuesday the 18th of February,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of plantation men and women, two house wenches, a woman cook, and a number of small boys and girls; to be sold for ready money, or short credit upon bond with good security, by

MARY McCULLOCH,
CHARLES STEUART,
JAMES McCULLOCH.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Dick, deceased, for either former or late dealings with him, at his store at Annapolis, London-town, or otherwise, are requested immediately to settle the same; those indebted on bond or other obligation, who cannot make payment, must renew them, and pay the interest due thereon; and those indebted on open account, it is expected will either make payment or give their bonds for the same without delay. For the convenience of all concerned, attendance will be given at Annapolis every Friday, and at London-town every other day in the week. All persons having just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted by

MARY McCULLOCH, executrix,
CHARLES STEUART, } executors,
JAMES McCULLOCH, }

On Monday the tenth day of February next, will be sold at public sale, at Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county,

THE noted high bred running horse CHATHAM, the property of the late John Leffrange Brogden. HUMPHRY BELT, } executors,
THOMAS WATKINS, }
WILLIAM BROGDEN, legatee.